PROGRAM

for

ROSS ALLEN'S ANNUAL

SILVER SPRINGS SCOUT ENCAMPMENT

Booklet Written and Published By

ROSS ALLEN'S REPTILE INSTITUTE, INC.
SILVER SPRINGS, FLORIDA

FOREWORD

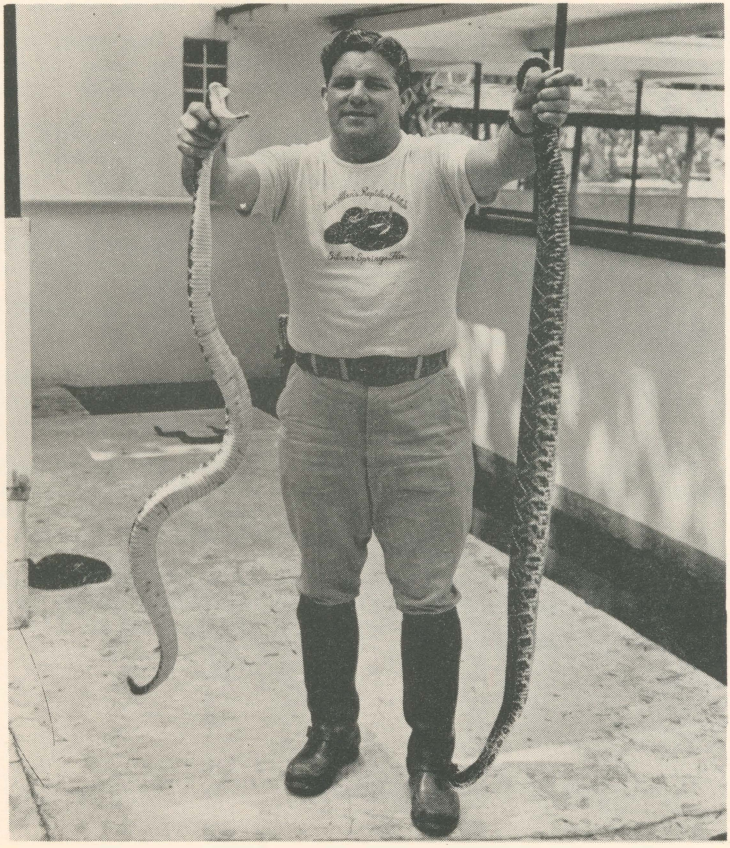
With a great deal of pleasure I welcome each of you to the Ross Allen Silver Springs Scout Encampment. Over the past few years, this Encampment has become one of the outstanding features of our program here at Silver Springs. Each year we look forward to having the Scouts as our guests once again.

I hope that your stay here will be a pleasant and rewarding experience and that you will want to return again to visit with us here at the Reptile Institute.

Your friend,

Ross Allen

Boy Scout, 1920
Eagle Scout, 1926
Assistant Scoutmaster, 1927
Scoutmaster, 1928 to 1934
Began Taxidermy Business, Winter Haven, 1927
Located at Silver Springs, November, 1929
Founded Reptile Institute at Silver Springs, 1931



PROGRAM

Thursday - October 12, 1961

Units may check in and provide own program under leadership of unit leader

Friday - October 13, 1961

New arrivals check in and register at camp headquarters.
Visit attractions at Silver Springs

Assembly Program - 8:00 p. m. - Amphitheatre

Taps

Saturday - October 14, 1961

7:00	Reveille Breakfast Clean-up
9:00	Campsite Check by Health & Safety Committee
9:30	"Skill - o - vents" Begin
12:00	Lunch Free Time
2:00	"Skill - o - vents" Continue Demonstrations
3:30	Visit Silver Springs - Swimming
5:00	Supper Free Time Prepare for Campfire
8:00	BIG CAMPFIRE
10:00	Taps

Sunday - October 15, 1961

Reveille	Church
Breakfast	Check-out

INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS AREA is near Gate No. 1. Here is located the Registration Booth, First Aid Station, Trading Post, Lee W. Popple Amphitheatre, guide and messenger service, barbecue pits, activity areas, and a pay telephone.

Encampment phone number is 629-9329.

DRINKING WATER is available near the junction of Main Road and First Road and from water trailers spaced throughout the camp by the Florida Forest Service.

CAMPSITES are subdivided into Areas A, B, C, & D. The individual camping spots are numbered within each area: A-1, A-2, B-20, C-9, D-5, etc. A special area has been set aside for District and Council Scouters not camping with individual units.

TRAFFIC thru the camping area is on a one-way basis in a counter-clockwise direction. Leaders are asked not to park vehicles in their campsites and to use the large parking lot provided on the West side of camp.

WASTE CANS are provided for your convenience and you are requested to use them instead of the uninhabited area behind your camp. Please burn paper and leftover food particles.

LATRINES are to be dug and constructed by individual units. Please see that they are filled in properly before departing. A large latrine will be constructed near the Headquarters Area.

A FOGGING MACHINE will be used to keep down insects. The camp site itself is on relatively high, dry, sandy ground.

NO FIREARMS, fireworks, or sheath knives will be permitted.

FIREWOOD is available near each campsite. Tent pegs should be brought, not cut. Do not cut any trees. Help prevent forest fires.

SUGGESTIONS TO SCOUTMASTERS: Bring rakes and shovels, ground cover, extra canvas for latrine sides, and extra rope or binders' twine. Groceries will be available at the Trading Post at regular prices.

REGISTRATION FEE will be 25¢ per Scout and leader; it will be used to cover insurance and office supplies. Camporee patches will be on sale at a nominal price.

SKILL - O - VENTS

A series of Scout skill areas have been established. At registration each Scout will be issued a score card with the events listed and a place for the various event directors to place their initials.

To qualify for a special Ross Allen "Certificate of Award" a Scout must complete each of the events successfully.

These events include:

Physical Fitness Course
Bait Casting
Log Rolling (Buddy Project)
Archery
Axemanship
Heaving Bar
Signal Tower Construction (Patrol Project)
Flint & Steel Fire Building
Nature Hike
Friendship Hike
Static Displays

WHAT TO SEE AT FLORIDA'S SILVER SPRINGS

Ross Allen's Reptile Institute and the Seminole Indian Village may be visited by Scouts free of charge during the campout. Other attractions offer special group rates as follows:

GLASS-BOTTOM BOAT TRIP ..... 60¢

JUNGLE CRUISE..... 55¢

THE PRINCE OF PEACE MEMORIAL ..... 25¢

CARRIAGE CAVALCADE ..... 50¢

TOMMY BARTLETT'S INTERNATIONAL DEER RANCH ..... 40¢

SILVER SPRINGS SWIMMING BEACH - no use of bath house.... 25¢

- use of bath house ..... 35¢

SHOPS TO VISIT

Silver Springs Gift Shops
The Antique Shop
Florida Crafts Shop
Shell and Curio Shop
Graack's Pottery Shop
Ross Allen Trading Post
Belo's Art Studio
Photo Shop
The Toy Shop

Silver Springs Restaurant & Cafeteria

Soda Shops

THE CAMP SITE AT SILVER SPRINGS: ITS HISTORY AND WILDLIFE

By Wilfred T. Neill
(Director, Research Division; Ross Allen's Reptile Institute, Inc.)

There are several kinds of history. First, there is the history of written records — man's story as he put it down himself. The written history of the Silver Springs area goes back to the year 1539 A. D., when the Spanish explorer De Soto arrived. But Indian tribes had reached this vicinity long before. Their history is written, not on paper, but in the form of flint spear-heads, bits of broken pottery, and other primitive implements. And a third kind of history was written not by man but by Nature herself, in the rocks, the sand dunes, the clay beds, the rivers, the hills, the sculpturing of the earth.

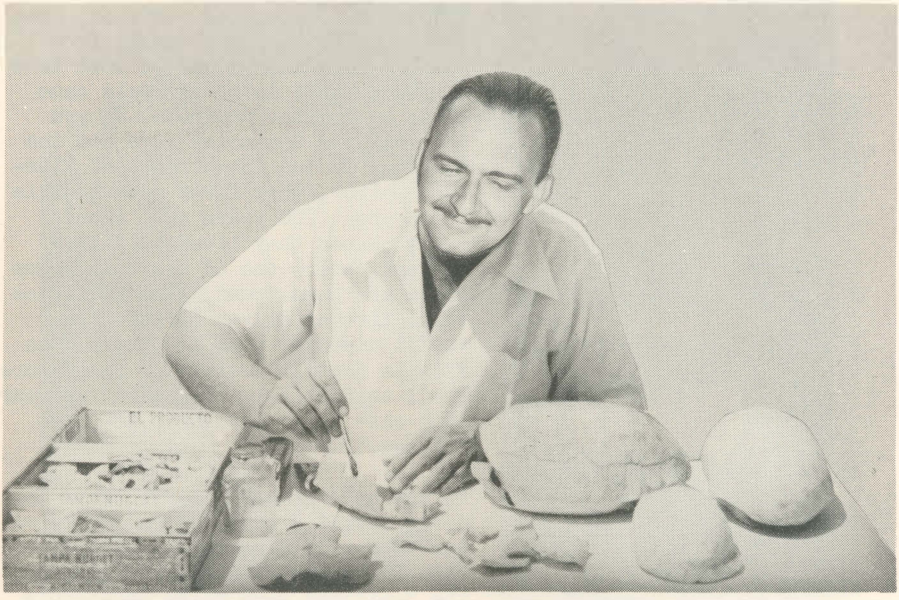
The Silver Springs area is rich in all three kinds of history.

The camp site is covered with quartz sand, over a reddish, sandy clay. Here and there are chunks of limestone; and if you examine these carefully, you'll see the fossilized remains of ocean life: corals, sea-urchins, sea-shells, and the like. From this you might

VERY OLD SPEARHEADS FOUND IN AND NEAR SILVER SPRINGS

guess that the ocean once covered the region; and such was indeed the case. There were times — many thousands of years ago — when peninsular Florida was completely submerged; and so we now find ancient sharks' teeth and whale vertebrae in what is now the very center of the state! (The waters of Silver Springs flow from caverns in a thick limestone formation, which accumulated on a sea bottom ages ago.) There were also times when this part of Florida extended above the ocean waves only as a group of islands. The sand hills of the area still remind you of coastal dunes, which they were at one time.

The first Indians arrived at Silver Springs about 10,000 years ago, according to the best estimates of scientists who have excavated in the vicinity. At that time the area was probably inhabited by some animals now extinct: the mammoth elephant, the mastodon, the sabertooth, giant bison, and the like. The bones of some of these animals have been found in great abundance on the bottom of Silver Springs; and spearheads of the earliest Indians were excavated from a prehistoric camp site not far below the head springs.



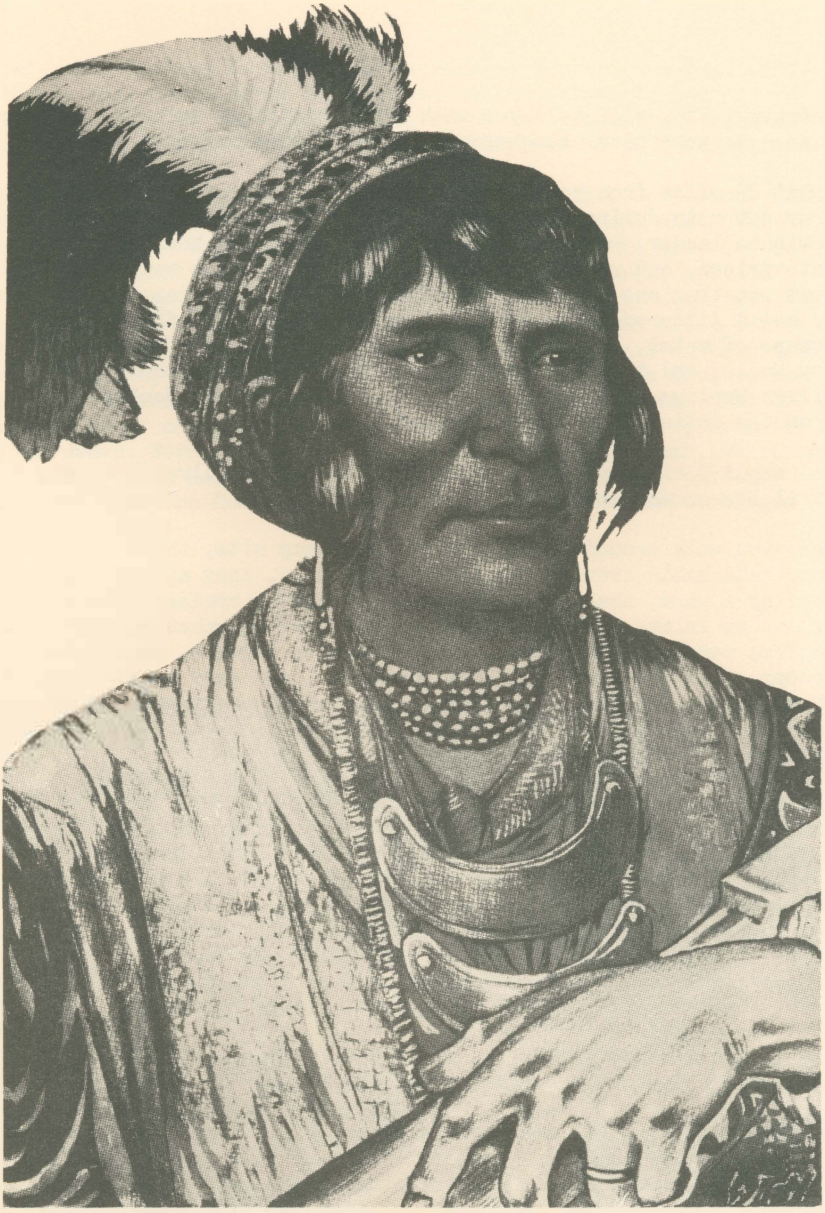
AT THE RESEARCH DIVISION OF ROSS ALLEN'S REPTILE INSTITUTE, FOSSIL TURTLE SHELLS ARE RECONSTRUCTED FROM FRAGMENTS FOUND IN SILVER SPRINGS AND AT NEARBY LOCALITIES

The spears and other relics had been covered by wind-blown sand to a depth of 8 feet!

On your individual camp site you may find flint chips, perhaps even a flint knife or spearhead. Of course, much of this material was the work of later Indians, who came to Silver Springs after the giant beasts had vanished. Scientists know how to date the various Indian weapons and tools; and it is certain that this area was occupied by the red men for thousands of years before the first European explorers arrived.

When the Spaniard De Soto passed through this region, 420 years ago, there was a large town of the Timucua Indians located probably at Silver Springs. The town was called Ocali. (Nearby Ocala gets its name from this Indian village.) The Timucua unfortunately were killed out by warfare with the Spaniards, and by epidemic diseases to which they had little resistance. After the Timucua had vanished, some other Indians, coming mostly from Georgia and Alabama, moved down into Florida. These later arrivals came to be called the Seminole. So you see that the Seminoles were not the original Indian inhabitants of Florida; rather, they first came to this state about 200 years ago. Among other places they lived at Silver Springs, where one of their old camp sites has been found. (And Seminoles still live at Silver Springs, as you'll discover when you visit Ross Allen's Reptile Institute. The Nature Trail to Ross Allen's leads from your camp site to an authentic Seminole village.)

As you have probably read, these Indians fought a long and inconclusive war — really a series of wars — with the United States soldiers; and the Seminoles were never completely



THE SEMINOLE LEADER, OSCEOLA; REDRAWN BY THE AUTHOR FROM AN 1838 PORTRAIT. THIS FAMOUS INDIAN LIVED NOT FAR FROM SILVER SPRINGS

defeated. They will tell you with pride that they were the only Indians who were never conquered, and who signed no peace treaty!

About 2½ miles from your camp site was Fort King, one of the main army outposts during the Seminole Wars. This was where the famous Seminole leader, Osceola, was once knocked on the head and thrown into prison, and where he later executed a terrible vengeance. The fort was long ago burned by the Indians, but in places the ground is still littered with musket balls, old nails, gun flints, and scraps of metal. Osceola himself once lived not far from what is now Ocala; and the Base Line Road, which forms one boundary of the Silver Springs camp site, is said to follow the old Seminole trail from the Indian villages to the springs.

And about 3 miles from your camp, but in another direction, was a Civil War encampment of Confederate soldiers.

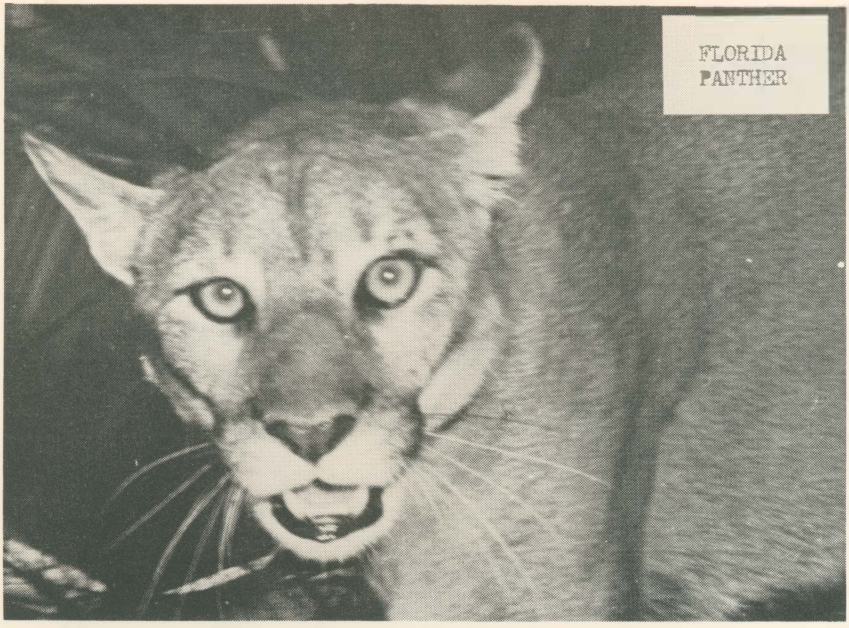
When you walk around the Silver Springs camp site, think of the many remarkable events that took place there. Ages ago it was covered by a warm, shallow sea where giant sharks cruised. For a time it was an island. Eventually there came great elephants, mastodons, tapirs, camels, sabertooths, giant beavers, jaguars, huge wolves, troops of wild horses, hog-like peccaries, and many more. (Some of these vanished beasts probably walked over the very spot where your tent is pitched.) Then came the earliest Indians on the trail of big game, to leave their beautifully chipped spearheads along the borders of Silver Springs run. Later Indians lived along the stream and accumulated piles of snail and clam shells. They learned to make pottery and raise crops; they erected burial mounds in this vicinity. After these prehistoric people came the Timucua Indians; then the Spanish soldiers and priests; next the fierce Seminoles; Andrew Jackson's soldiers; the Indian leaders, Osceola and Wildcat; the Confederate troops; Ulysses S. Grant, Phil Sheridan, and William Tecumseh Sherman, all of whom visited Silver Springs; the rowdy brawlers and gunmen of the "phosphate boom;" and the old paddle-wheel steamers that carried visitors up Silver Springs run.

Yes, there's a lot of history at Silver Springs. There's a lot of wildlife, too; and as a Scout you'll be interested to learn about it.

Near your tent you'll see 2 kinds of trees. The tall one, with cones and needles, is longleaf pine. (On the camp site there are also a few black pines, and still fewer sand pines.) The smaller tree, with acorns and an irregular leaf, is turkey-oak. You may also find a few big live-oaks. You'll likewise see clusters of saw-palmetto, with a fan-shaped

leaf; and clusters of coarse wire-grasses. Many of the Fall wild-flowers will be in bloom at the time of the camp-out; you may recognize members of the daisy, mint, spiderwort, pea, mallow, cactus, mustard, rose, milkweed, and morning-glory families, among others.

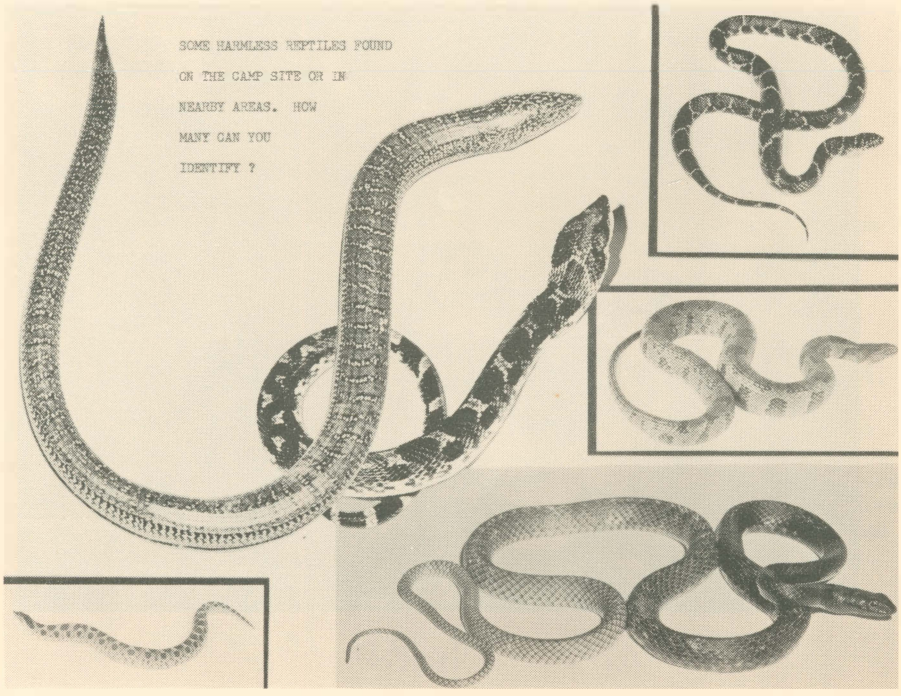
Many wild animals have been seen on the camp site. Some kinds live there, while others ramble up from the nearby swamps along Silver Springs run. We have seen the Florida mole, Seminole bat, big-eared bat, free-tailed bat, Florida raccoon, Florida weasel, spotted skunk, Florida striped skunk, gray fox, bobcat, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, flying squirrel, pocket-gopher, 5 kinds of mice, cottontail rabbit, marsh rabbit, and white-tailed deer, all on this tract. The armadillo, introduced into Florida about 30 years ago, is now abundant around the camp area. It is surprising to learn that the Florida otter often visits this very dry spot, coming up from the river swamp. Even more surprising is the Florida panther, which was definitely seen here a few years ago. This big cat was probably a wanderer from the Ocala National Forest, one of the last refuges for this animal.



Birds include the yellow-billed cuckoo, barn owl, screech owl, great horned owl, barred owl, chuck-will's-widow, nighthawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, flicker, pileated woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, downy woodpecker, kingbird, crested flycatcher, blue jay, common crow, fish crow, chickadee, titmouse, Florida wren, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, bluebird, loggerhead shrike, starling, yellow-breasted chat, English sparrow, meadowlark, orchard oriole, summer tanager, cardinal, painted bunting, towhee, junco, white-throated sparrow, and many more. Of course some of these are just occasional visitors to the camp site.

On this tract we have caught the gopher tortoise, box turtle, Carolina anole or "chameleon," racerunner, red-tailed skink, Southeastern five-lined skink, ground skink, slender glass-lizard, worm lizard, fence lizard, scarlet snake, black racer, diamondback rattlesnake, pygmy rattlesnake or "ground rattler," ringneck snake, indigo snake, corn snake, yellow ratsnake, eastern hognose snake, southern hognose snake, Florida kingsnake, coachwhip, coral snake, rough green snake, Florida pine snake, and crowned snake. The camp site is too dry for most amphibians, but we have found the oak toad, southern toad, Florida cricketfrog, greenhouse frog, pinewoods treefrog, squirrel treefrog, narrow-mouthed toad, and spadefoot toad.

Of special interest are the gopher frog, which lives in the burrows of the gopher tortoise; and the rare short-tailed snake, found only in Central Florida.



There are also many kinds of insects: beautiful butterflies and moths, rhinoceros beetle, darkling beetle, Bess-beetle, May beetle, brownie bugs, leaf-hoppers, grasshoppers, crickets, etc. Likewise of interest are the sow-bug, harvester, daddy-longlegs, various spiders, the whip-tail scorpion or "grampus," a little brown scorpion, land snails, centipedes, millipedes, and the greenhouse flatworm.

Your stay at Silver Springs is a chance to learn a great deal about both plants and animals. On the camp site you may encounter some of the native wildlife; in Ross Allen's Reptile Institute you'll see wild animals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes from several countries; and if you ride a Glass-bottom Boat or a Photo-Sub at Silver Springs, you'll also observe many kinds of underwater life.

The camp site is high and dry; but the land drops off rapidly toward the Reptile Institute, which is built in the cypress swamp that originally bordered the springs. A Nature Trail has been constructed from the camp to the Institute. Beginning in the turkey-oak and longleaf pine, the Trail runs into a lower area, almost flatwoods-like, with many black pines and gallberry bushes; then enters a fine stand of magnolias, hickories, and other hardwoods; and finally drops into a low, swampy area with red maples, cabbage-palms, and huge cypress trees. A great many of the trailside plants have been identified and labeled, for your information.

WORK IN PROGRESS AT THE CAMP SITE: THE LEE W. POPPLE AMPHITHEATRE UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE PINE FOREST NEAR SILVER SPRINGS, 1959

In this photo, Ross is shown demonstrating how to prepare a snake-proof bed for camping in the jungle.

"At least it beats walking," says one Scout to another as they enjoy a tour through Ross Allen's Reptile Institute.

Reprinted from SCOUTING MAGAZINE, May-June, 1957

I GOT MY START THROUGH SCOUTING

Says Ross Allen, former Boy Scout, world famous authority on reptiles, and founder of the Ross Allen Reptile Institute at Silver Springs, Florida. Here is the story of the part Scouting played in his exciting life.

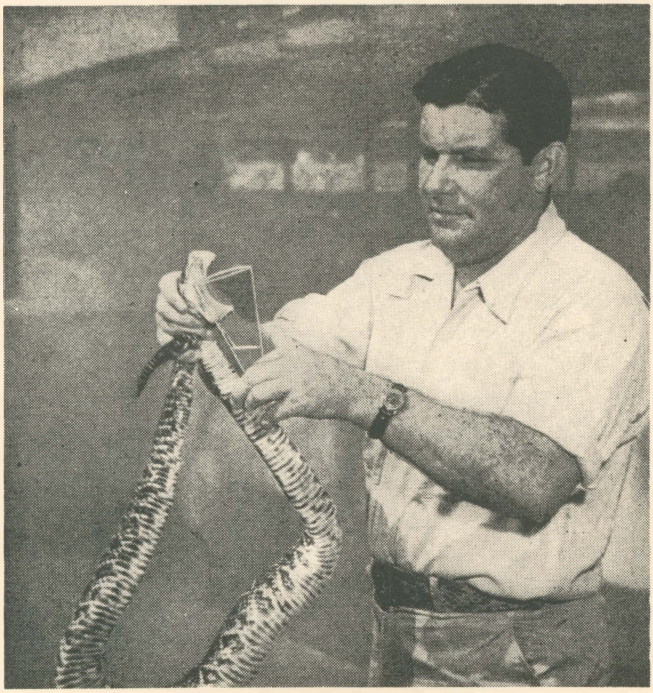
As told to JIM MOISE
SCOUTING *Magazine Field Reporter*

ALF, A WIZENED HUNTER from the deep Florida swamp country, stands there waiting, gingerly holding a burlap bag that swings slightly with the movement of something inside. The other man, a stocky athletic type with a mop of curly black hair and a quick grin, strides into the room and booms, "Okay, Alf, let's see them."

Alf grunts and carefully upends the bag. Out onto the bare concrete floor sprawl seven live diamondback rattlesnakes, angrily wriggling and rattling. The big man, wearing high thick boots, moves easily among the reptiles, looking them over intently. "Good!" he says at length, and, using a stick with a curved wire at one end, neatly scoops them back into the bag.

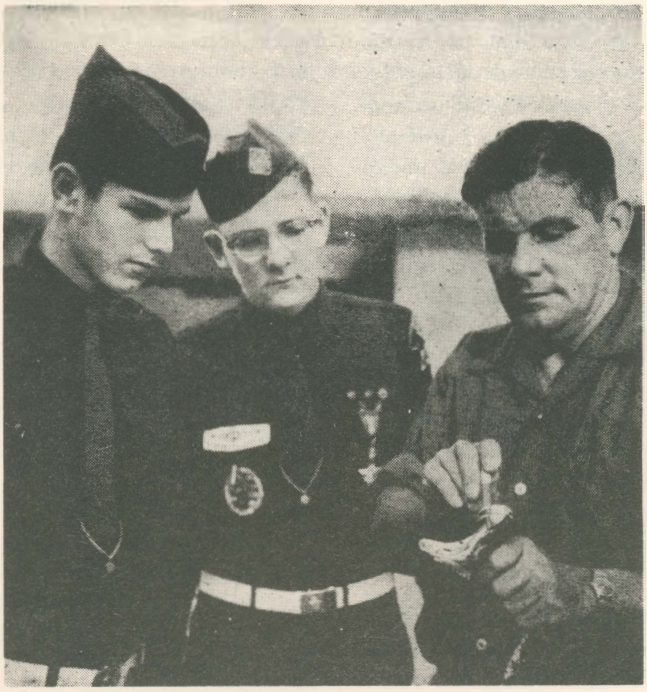
An hour later he is on the phone, listening to the tense voice of a man in a city fifty miles away: "My boy was just bitten by a coral snake! If we send a plane can you meet us at the airport with antivenin?" The big man and the antivenin are at the airport—and a boy's life is saved. . . .

In the depths of the Honduran jungle a giant iguana lizard, a dinosaurlike monster fully seven feet in length, crouches on a dead limb overhanging a deep pool. Suddenly it sees the man coming at it and dives in a steep arc, disappearing instantly beneath the surface. A second later the man dives, follows the telltale trail of bubbles and comes to grips with the great lizard on the dark, muddy bottom. There in those shadowy depths man and reptile battle it out—and when they rise to the surface the iguana is prisoned in the vicelike grip of the man. . . .



Easy does it! Ross Allen demonstrates milking of live rattlesnake to obtain venom, used to make antivenin.

Photos by Ross Allen's Reptile Institute
Silver Springs, Florida



Allen opens rattler's jaws to show fangs, venom source. Explorers are working on Reptile Study merit badge with Allen.

This man, in whose remarkable life incidents like these are fairly routine, is Ross Allen—founder and head of the world-famous Ross Allen Reptile Institute at Silver Springs, Florida. The world knows Ross Allen as a man who wrestles a ten-foot alligator or milks the venom from a squirming rattlesnake as calmly as you drink your morning coffee. Not as many know, however, that Allen attributes much of his success as naturalist and reptile authority to the early interest, training, and experience he got as a Boy Scout back in Akron and Middletown, Ohio.

On his twelfth birthday his big present was a Boy Scout uniform—and he lost little time in joining a nearby troop. An early interest in nature and the outdoors began to find exciting new outlets: opportunities for exploring the deep woods, for camping by streams and lakes, for watching the mammals and birds and fish and reptiles — particularly the reptiles—of the fields and forests near his home.

It was as a Boy Scout, too, that Ross learned to swim—a skill that set him even more firmly upon the path leading to the colorful vocation he

chose. For nature study and taxidermy meant collecting specimens, and many of the specimens in which Ross was especially interested spent a good deal of their time in or around water. A strong swimmer, he reasoned, would have better luck than a weak one.

Rapidly developing into an expert waterman, he nevertheless did not like to take part in swimming meets. He remembers feigning illness in his tent one day at Scout camp rather than join his troop at the water front for the camp swimming meet. His Scoutmaster, suspecting Ross was being needlessly modest, marched him down to the dock and put him into the meet. Result? Thanks to Ross, the troop walked away with first prize.

In later years he was to remember this incident not as the time he helped win a swimming event, but as the time he gained—through Scouting—a big helping of the confidence that was to serve him so well in his work. It was about this time that his family moved to Florida, and new doors now began to open. Its lush cypress swamps and thick pinewoods sheltered animal life enough to whet the appetite of any young naturalist, and Ross plunged into his new environment with delight. It was here that he captured his first poisonous snake, a diamondback rattler, and his first alligator, sunning itself among the reeds of a sluggish stream.

Despite expanding interests in this exciting new locale, Ross would let nothing interfere with his Scouting. He rose to Star, to Life, and then to Eagle Scout. He served as water-front director of his local council's Scout camp and later was a Scoutmaster with a troop of his own. Every Scout in his troop, needless to say, was wild about wildlife and well acquainted with its conservation—a cause Ross had championed from the beginning.

It was natural, and perhaps inevitable, that Ross Allen's converging interests—nature, aquatics, taxidermy, Scouting—should lead him, in 1929, to organize the Ross Allen Reptile Institute. In the beginning much of the Institute's work consisted of collecting and mounting specimens, mostly reptiles, for the University of Florida and other institutions. This meant continual expeditions into the swampy back country, particularly the Everglades, to hunt down the multitude of gators and diamondbacks and water moccasins needed to fill the increasing orders.

Another activity the Institute soon tackled—and probably its most important function today—was the production of antivenin, the serum used to counteract the effect of poisonous snake bite. Antivenin production involves the individual milking of thousands of live snakes—every one of them supremely healthy and deadly poisonous. The antivenin produced at the Ross Allen Reptile Institute has saved literally thousands of lives all over the world.

Two other important activities at the Institute today were probably undreamed of in the beginning: the rattlesnake cannery and the great American sight-seer. Somewhere along the line somebody discovered that rattlesnakes were good to eat. The

word spread, and a new cannery was born—sirloin of rattlesnake a specialty.

As for the sight-seers, they appeared on the scene soon after the Institute opened its doors and came in increasing numbers to ogle the fearsome and fascinating menagerie Ross was putting together. Charging admission only made them more determined, so the Institute soon gave in and adapted itself to the needs of its visitors. Since then thousands of eager spectators have thronged the Institute's parklike acres to take the guided tour, watch the rattlesnake milking, and browse among the alligator pens.

The Institute capitalizes on this interest to get across to its visitors a few of the ABC's of herpetology — the study of reptiles. Two of the most important: 1) Snakes do man far more good than harm—so leave them alone. 2) Poisonous snakes can do harm—so leave them alone.

Through all of his colorful career during the growth of the Reptile Institute, Ross remained active, one way or another, in Scouting. As merit badge counselor for reptile study, he continues to work with scores of local Boy Scouts and Explorers (see pictures), and as Ross Allen, top man of the famed Institute, he has introduced thousands of visiting Scouts to the fascinating—and often misunderstood—world of reptiles.

Ross Allen firmly believes that Scouting was one of the main influences in his choice of—and his success in—his lifework. Perhaps this is why, when he is surrounded by a knot of eager, questioning Scouts, he seems the happiest of all.

END

ROSS SHOWS AN ALLIGATOR TO EXPLORER SCOUTS AT THE REPTILE INSTITUTE

Ross Allen and his three sons are shown wrestling alligators in a contest at a recent Silver Springs Encampment. These and other activities take place at the Big Campfire staged on Saturday night.

A sample troop site as set up for one of the Scout Encampments.

SNAKEBITE PREVENTION

by

Ross Allen's Reptile Institute, Inc.
Silver Springs, Florida, U. S. A.

Care and common sense will go a long way toward preventing snakebite. Most victims are struck on the ankle or lower leg; so one should use care in going through brushy places where the ground cannot be seen. A person who often walks through brushy places should wear heavy leggings or boots. Pants legs should be worn outside the boots, where they may help to deflect the aim of a striking snake.

Don't step over a fallen log; there may be a snake lurking on the other side. Step on the log, glance down to make sure the way is clear, then step down. Be careful about putting the hands into brushy places, and careful when sitting or squatting down in such places.

The capture of venomous snakes should be left to the experts. Many boys keep collections of living snakes; it is not recommended that venomous species be among them.

The only sure way to prevent snakes from entering a yard is to put up snake-proof fencing. It is also well to clean up any trash, weeds, old lumber piles, palmetto clumps, rockpiles, etc. that may be in or near the yard. Burrows of the gopher tortoise should be caved in, for they provide places of refuge for the diamondback rattlesnake.

An ordinary mosquito bar, well tucked in under bedding, assures protection from inquisitive snakes when one camps out and spends the night on the ground. Anyone who is often in the woods should provide himself with a snakebite first aid kit, and should familiarize himself with its use.

The dangerous snakes of the United States include coral snakes; the copperhead or highland moccasin; the cottonmouth or water moccasin; and various kinds of rattlesnakes, large and small. All other snakes of this country are harmless to man, and there is no reason to fear them. Indeed, many of the harmless snakes prey upon the venomous ones, or compete with them for food. Harmless snakes should not be killed, for they help to keep down the numbers of the dangerous ones.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks are due to Mr. W. C. Ray, Mr. W. M. Davidson, Mr. W. C. Ray, Jr, and Mr. William B. Ray for providing the fine 50-acre campsite - complete with fence, well, and pump - along the Base Line Road just south of Silver Springs.

Mr. Lee W. Popple kindly supplied much heavy-duty equipment work, making the Amphitheatre bowl, individual campsites, and the roads through the camping area. R. H. Todd Lumber Company, through Mr. Leonard E. Todd, provided the stage in the Amphitheatre. For various supplies, labor, donations, commitments, favors, and encouragement, thanks are also due to the following:

American Marietta Co, Big Mo Inc., Carriage Cavalcade, Mr. W. A. Perkins, City of Ocala, County Commissioners of Marion County, Dixie Builders Supply Co., Dixie Lime Products Co, Mr. Felton Wilson, Florida Nursery and Landscape Co., Mr. Frank Lyons, Franklin Lumber and Basket Co., Grady Landscaping, Kilgore Seed Co., Marion Hardware Co., Ocala Lumber Co., Ocala Motors, Mr. Oren Felton of Scouting Magazine, Robinson-Scofield Lumber Co., Security Feed and Seed Co., Seminole Stores, Senator L. K. Edwards, Sparr Farmers Supply, Tommy Bartlett's Deer Ranch, Mr. Thomas Needham, Trotter Lumber Co., U. S. Forest Service, Whaley's Printing and Office Supply, Atlas Concrete Co., Florida Feed & Seed Co., Florida Telephone Corp., Concrete Products and Construction Co., and Radio Station WMOP, The Ocala Star-Banner, and The Orlando Sentinel.

A word of thanks also goes to the professional staff of the North Florida Council, Boy Scouts of America, for technical assistance and advice.

Photographers are welcome. Photographs in this booklet are by or from Ross Allen, Isabelle Hunt Conant, Sam Grimes, Bruce Mozert, Wilfred T. Neill, Rena Starling, Tony Stevens, Tod Swalm, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.